



CALIFORNIA GARDEN

IN THIS NUMBER

REPORT ON THE GARDEN CONTEST

By Milton P. Sessions

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By W. D. Merrill

SELECTION AND PLANTING OF ROSES

By J. H. Barneveld

NOVEMBER, 1930

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SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL GARDEN CONTEST FOR THE YEAR 1930

By Milton P. Sessions

The San Diego Floral Association has just completed the final judgments for their second annual contest.

The contest consists of the entries of gardens to be judged in three different classes: large, medium, and small. Awards are made for special features, as the best lath house, pool, lawn, special tree, annual flower garden and all other noteworthy effects noticed.

This competition is doing much to help people see their gardens as others see them and in that way direct the improvement of their gardens in the manner which will give them the most pleasure and also those who see them.

The object of the contest in a broad way is to stimulate general interest in gardens that our city may be more beautiful. All other points taken into account in the judging are minor to this. It was very evident in taking the judges about that they were impressed the most with the gardens where the greatest amount of effort was being made to accomplish the object in view. In fact, the very purpose of the three judgments which are made in spring, summer and fall is to be able to give recognition to the efforts of the gardener who does not relent at any season. The improvement to be found in many of the gardens judged from one judging to the next—was very appreciative and this was indeed gratifying to all engaged in the work.

When we look upon the work being done along this line by garden clubs and societies in our city we can't help but wax enthusiastic for what the future holds in store for San Diego gardens—if everyone having a nice garden would enter it and get in the spirit of the movement. The committee composed of Mr. Paul Tuttle, chairman; Mrs. John Burnham, and Mr. Milton P. Sessions, feel well gratified at the results obtained in the present contest. The committee feel at the same time, that for the number of nice small gardens which we have in San Diego that there should have been far more entries. We take this opportunity to urge those having a garden that they feel proud of and are interested in the

development of, to enter it in the coming year. There were some eighty gardens entered this year and the winners were as follows:

Best large garden, Mr. Geo. Marston, 3525 Seventh Street.

Best medium sized garden, Mrs. Herbert G. Evans, 1506 Plumosa Way.

Best small garden, Mrs. F. F. Edelen, 3121 Freeman.

First in the Apartment House Garden class, Park Manor.

The Special Awards were as follows:

Best Parking, John B. Smiley.

Best Rock Garden, A. W. Treadwell.

Best Lawn, Mat F. Heller.

Best Tree, Walter Merrill.

Best Lath House, Mrs. John Burnham.

Best Formal Pool and also Special Award for rare plants; Best Rose Garden, F. Strausser.

Best Patio, Guilford Whitney.

Best Shady Planting, Thomas Hamilton.

Special Award for best treatment of parking in front of commercial building, Park Manor.

It is to be noticed that two of the winners, Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Edelen, were also winners last year in their respective classes which means that they have won two legs on the very fine cups put up by Mr. Frank Strausser and Mr. John Snyder, so it is up to you, garden fans, to get busy or those cups may find a permanent resting place next year as only three consecutive wins are required to give the owner permanent possession.

BENEFIT BRIDGE

The San Diego Floral Association will hold its annual Benefit Bridge Tea on Thursday afternoon, November 13th, in the Floral Building in Balboa Park. Beautiful flowering plants will be offered as table prizes. Guests will please bring cards, pads and pencils. For reservations call Mrs. John Burnham, Bayview 0367; Mrs. Paul Tuttle, Hillcrest 6642; Mrs. Robert Morrison, Hillcrest 0890-W; Mrs. Mary Greer, Hillcrest 1550-J. The charge will be \$2.00 per table.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

REPORT OF OCTOBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held Tuesday evening, October 21, in the Floral Building, Balboa Park.

Mr. Thomas McLoughlin, of Encinitas, the speaker, talked informally on the subject of Bulbs, naming the varieties which do best on the coast and giving many helpful suggestions for planting in the open ground and for potting, to produce long stems and superior flowers.

He said that in San Diego County, there is suitable climate and soil to raise any kind of bulbs successfully and that there is no reason why we should not, in time, rival Holland and other important markets in their production.

The popularity of both the speaker and the subject was evidenced in the large attendance and the enthusiasm with which questions were asked. He said that more practical information could be obtained through the discussion of ideas and experiences of the members of such an organization as the Floral Association, than could be had by following the printed rules and regulations.

He urged every one to plant bulbs in quantity and now, and spoke of the supreme pleasure of cutting a bunch of flowers, the results of one's own labors, for a visiting friend, or of taking a breath of out-door loveliness into the sick room.

In closing, Mr. McLoughlin announced the date for the spring flower show in Encinitas, to be held in February, beginning the 19th, and lasting five days. Nationally known authorities on horticulture are to be secured for lectures during that time and exhibits are to be confined to horticultural subjects.

The president, Mrs. Greer, announced the annual card party on Thursday, November 13; reservations to be made with any member of the House Committee.

Miss Sinclair, the secretary, read the final report of the Garden Contest Committee.

Mrs. Betty Seymour spoke, in the interest of beautifying San Diego, to the effect that if the Renting Public could be aroused to a garden consciousness that would include a love of the beautiful, even on rented property, both the individual and the community would profit thereby.

Miss Kate Sessions, whose identification of plants and flowers is always an eagerly awaited feature of the program, added an interesting personality to the beauty of each specimen.

At the close of the meeting a large number of bulbs, brought by the members, were distributed; also two blooming plants, a lovely yellow Jasmine and a dainty dwarfed Myrtle, the wedding flower of Scandinavia.

Pauline Battin Quarforth.

NATIVES IN THE GARDEN

With the approach of winter and the heavy planting season, it might be well to remind our readers again that native shrubs are "the thing" in our gardens. In previous articles I have mentioned various subjects that do well with us and are not only hardy, but particularly beautiful. In this issue I wish to speak of *Ceanothus Integerrimus*, which I believe to be one of the most valuable of all the *Ceanothi*.

Three years ago a neighbor was with me in the back country when she dug up a tiny specimen of *C. Integerrimus*. It was about finger high, but sturdy and determined looking, and in her garden it prospered marvelously. When it was two years old it was about eight feet high, a lovely bush made up of countless slender, willow-like stems branching from the main stem, but reaching straight up instead of spreading out. The leaves were small and wrinkled and shiny and the boughs and twigs took on a pleasing reddish brown while still very young. It was a lovely thing, we thought. But when it bloomed it was amazing. For weeks it stood there, a perfect cloud of deep blue. The true cyaneus shade. And when a blossom faded it seems a dozen more took its place. It was a splendid sight for many weeks, and when it stopped blooming it seemed that every flower made a perfect seed. At any rate, in August the owner gathered the seed, out of a desire to see how much there was, and it filled an eight-quart measure. In addition to that, a great quantity fell to the ground and the birds doubtless took their share.

I am convinced that no *Ceanothus* we grow would be so satisfactory, or so beautiful, for use as a hedge as this variety. It is especially hardy, and so dense in its growth and so lovely in every stage that an informal hedge of it would be a thing of utmost value, provided it could be used where it would not have an excess of water. In this respect, it shares the peculiarity of all its sisters and cousins and aunts. Easy on the water!

P. S. I might add that the bush in question performed again this year quite as spectacularly as it did last, but Mrs. Plummer did not measure the seed. She said it was too much work. But she thought there was more seed, because there was so much more bush.

Mrs. Howard W. Johnson.

FLOWER MEANINGS

Lilac, or lilag—a Persian word meaning "flower"—is said to have been introduced into Europe from Persia early in the 16th Century, by a German traveler. Its name signifies "love's first emotions." The white lilac has been made the emblem of youth.

NOVEMBER IN THE GARDEN

By Mary Mathews

November is a good month to go over your garden. Get rid of all weeds that may have grown during the summer. Turn over the soil to at least the depth of the fork. In places where bulbs and seedlings are coming up it is best to use a trowel and go carefully. Members of the half-hardy annuals may be sown now in boxes and can be brought into bloom during the late spring and in summer, some of them such as the forget-me-nots, nemesia, English daisies, Primulas, etc., are pretty when grown in pots. Plant the seeds in flats and when they have developed two or three true leaves shift them into larger quarters; three or four inches apart is good. Many of the delphinium though classed as perennials will bloom in the summer if sown now, the belladonna and hybrids are among the best of the light blues. Put in mignonette, scarlet flax, late blooming calendulas, also another lot of stocks. Stocks are touchy things; they must have just the right soil and location and above all else, good drainage, or they are failures. Put in gladiolus for succession in bloom, continue to plant every two weeks or as often as ten days if you wish. We are so often asked what is the best time to plant the various bulbs in our gardens. There is no regular time but we must bear in mind that all bulbs are losing vitality all through their dormant period, the bloom being stored up in the bulb and if kept out of the ground will fail to bloom or be of poor quality; some do not even sprout, life being at its lowest ebb they fail to rally. If we dig round some of the early blooming kinds we will find they are already making root growth indicating early planting. Always buy the best quality of bulbs; you have to spend just as much time and labor on the poor bulb but the reward is not as great. Bone meal is always a safe thing to use for a fertilizer and should be used regularly. There are numerous kinds of bulbs classed elsewhere as tender or difficult to grow, that succeed with us if given a little care. Try out a few each season. There are many kinds of the lily, also of the iris family that are little known but are well worth while, in fact if we once begin to explore among the bulbs we can go on and on and always find something to admire that we will want to have in our own gardens. I am trying out this season a new watsonia, a tulip said to grow anywhere and an Iris from the south; even if they prove to be failures I will have had the fun.

WE HAVE THEM, BUT THEY'RE
TO LOOK AT

By Major Geo. B. Bowers

Banana culture for the sake of the fruit can hardly be taken seriously in Southern Cali-

fornia although many excellent bunches have been produced by growers in several districts. Questions of cost have not figured in such production, however, and anyone thinking of growing bananas for profit in this part of the world had better think again. The plantain family, of which the banana is a member, is however, growing in popularity as an ornamental.

The Abyssinian banana seems the most popular of the many varieties of plantain now growing here for planting in lawns and gardens. It is of a rich green color and has a marked ability to withstand the wind, a quality not possessed by the common bananas of a yellowish tinge.

The rarest plantain of Southern California is the Traveler's Tree, a native of the Island of Madagascar, and a common street decoration in Borneo, Singapore and other regions of the South Seas.

That South African plantain commonly known as the Bird of Paradise does well in Southern California. The botanical name is *Strelitzia*. This remarkable plant is a perennial, springing from a strong fleshy root, and requires a rich soil and abundant moisture and sunlight. It is constantly growing in favor, due to its beauty and oddity, for the summer decoration of lawns and gardens. One specie, the smallest, is used as a house plant, but it will grow outdoors as well.

There are three varieties of the *Strelitzia*: *S. nicolai*, *S. augusto* and *S. regina*. The *S. augusto* and the *S. nilolai* differ little except in the color of the flower; that of the former is pure white, while the other is a pale blue.

The *S. regina* is as different from its giant relatives that it would be difficult to believe in their relationship were it not for the similarity of their flowers. Those of the *S. regina* are smaller and more highly colored, having bright yellow sepals and a dark blue receptacle to enclose the stamens and style.

It has been said that in the domestic cultivation of the *Strelitzia* the flower will not produce seed unless it is fertilized by hand. Hand fertilization has not proven necessary here, however, the plants thriving in the open air.

The *Strelitzia* was first described by William Aiton, an English botanist, in a catalogue of the plants growing in the famous Kew Gardens on the Thames. As he found the *Strelitzia* unnamed, he named the specie growing there *Strelitzia regina*, in honor of Charlotte Sophia, wife of George III, who, it is said, devoted much of his leisure time to the improvement of Kew after purchasing it in 1789. It was at the suggestion of Sir Joseph Banks that the odd plant was named for the queen and the two others for members of her family.

ROSE SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Coincident with Autumn's burst of rose bloom, the rose societies of Southern California have shown great activity during the last few weeks. It is not unlikely that those who regard roses merely as one of their many garden flowers will be surprised at the enthusiasm which is shown by the real rosarians; but to the latter nothing in horticulture compares with the rose garden, and any effort to see new, rare or exceptionally fine roses is worth while.

On October 6th, about fifty members of the San Diego Rose Society motored to the Rancho Santa Fe in the afternoon. Under the leadership of Mr. Tanner, of the Badger-Tanner Nurseries, they visited his rose fields where they found a large variety of new and standard roses growing very vigorously in his soil. Later, several private gardens were seen and enjoyed. Most notable of these was the remarkable rose garden of Mr. R. E. Morgan, where his bushes, planted last Spring, have attained a truly phenomenal growth. Miss Kate Sessions, who has been an indefatigable visitor to Southern California gardens for nearly fifty years, declared that she had never before seen such growth in such a short time, and that "she could hardly believe her eyes." At six-thirty dinner was served at the "House of the Candles" at Cardiff, followed by the regular monthly meeting of the Society. Prof. Frank Lane read two selections in his most delightful manner, and business matters were discussed until the hour for returning to San Diego.

On Friday and Saturday, October 17th and 18th, the San Diego Rose Society held its Fourth Annual Fall Rose Show in San Diego. Each year the show has grown in size and beauty, and this year it was far superior to any in the past. Howard & Smith of Montebello put on a gorgeous exhibit of field-grown roses, showing mostly novelties of 1931, with a few of the older sorts and a few viretities, still under number, to be distributed in 1932. The Armstrong Nurseries of Ontario had a somewhat smaller and less elaborate exhibit, but of fine quality and much interest. The Harris Seed Company also showed a fine table of field-grown blooms of their roses for the coming year. The Badger-Tanner Nurseries of Rancho Santa Fe had a beautifully staged exhibit of blooming dwarf bushes and tree roses.

The two outstanding amateur exhibits were those of Capt. George C. Osborne, Jr., of Beverly Hills and of Mr. Silas B. Osborn of La Mesa. Capt. Thomas confined his display almost entirely to his own seedlings, of which he showed, probably, over two hundred varieties, including hybrid teas, teas, polyanthas and hardy climbers. Most of these had never

before been exhibited, and they aroused very great interest among the rosarians present. His twenty-five years of effort to produce new strains of roses of vigorous growth, fine stem and foliage and perfect bloom are now showing greater results each year. His exhibit this year was so far so superior to that of 1928 that we can confidently expect many grand new roses from him in the next few years. Mr. Osborn showed nearly a hundred varieties of bloom, of exceptionally fine quality and beautifully staged. It was most gratifying to everyone who knows how he loves his roses that he should have been so successful. There were many fine smaller exhibits, especially those of Mr. F. L. Hieatt, Mr. Frank Strausser and Mr. Eccles of Chula Vista. A large number of people visited the show and displayed great and intelligent interest in the exhibits.

On Saturday evening, October 18th, a dinner and the Annual Meeting were held by the California Rose Society, at the Cafe Cabrillo in San Diego. Pres. Forrest L. Hieatt presided. Business affairs of the Society were discussed, and interesting addresses were made by Mr. Keith Patton, on the goal toward which Capt. Thomas has been working, and on some of the most successful roses which he has already produced,—and by Mr. John van Barneveld, who described many of the novelties from American and European hybridizers that will be introduced this year and next. The members present voted to continue the publication of the California Rosarian and to carry on all other activities possible.

The Pasadena Horticultural Society held its 23rd Annual Fall Flower Show in Pasadena on October 22nd to 24th. Aside from a remarkably fine commercial exhibit staged by Howard & Smith, the rose section of the show offered little of interest. The amateur exhibits were not at all what they should have been, and indicated a decided lack of interest in fall-blooming roses. Many of the very best gardeners do not care for roses except as Spring flowers. Coming, as many of them do, from years of work in gardens under other climatic conditions, they fail to grasp the opportunities which California offers them for growing roses all the year.

On October 25th and 26th, the San Diego Rose Society held its Fourth Annual Pilgrimage to gardens and nurseries in and around Los Angeles. This year the Pilgrimage was held in conjunction with the Second Annual Southern California Conference of the American Rose Society. About thirty members made the trip from San Diego, stopping for a brief visit with Dr. Mills at Santa Ana, and continuing to the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bennett in Los Angeles. After an hour spent

in examining the lovely rose garden (and the Bennetts certainly know how to grow remarkable roses), a fine barbecue luncheon was served *al fresco*, followed by a short business meeting of the Conference, which, together with the luncheon and the pilgrimage, was open to all members of the American Rose Society. This year, the actual Conference consisted of visits to see the growing roses rather than of addresses on the methods of growing them. So the remainder of Saturday was spent in Capt. Thomas' garden at Beverly Hills and in that of Mrs. Frederick's at Bel Air. The former offered several thousand seedlings, and it was with very great interest that the visitors saw the wonderfully fine growth in stem and foliage and the great variety of blooms, many of them very fine. The writer had the opportunity of spending three hours on the following Monday with Capt. Thomas, going through the garden carefully and discussing the virtues and faults of these new rose creations. It is to Capt. Thomas and to Mr. Alister Clark of Australia that rose growers must look for stronger strains of roses, vigorous, disease-resistant and continuous blooming. And, in the opinion of the writer, we shall not have long to wait. Capt. Thomas has been especially interested in climbers; and in two of these, at least, (Sophie Thomas, pink, and Edna Thomas, yellow), he has reached a very high point of development. Three very fine dwarfs were seen, 144B26, Seedling 68 and 214B28. The latter is one of the finest reds seen in a long time.

Sunday morning the party met early at the Los Angeles Municipal Rose Garden in Exposition Park. The roses were seen in their early-morning glory, and were very fine. This garden, of seven acres, with 15,000 bushes, 158 beds and 126 varieties, is of the greatest value to the community, which includes thousands of amateur rose growers. The rest of the day was spent in the growing fields and test gardens of the Armstrong Nurseries of Ontario and of Howard & Smith at Puente. Here hundreds of varieties were seen growing under far worse than garden conditions, giving the visitors a clear idea of what might be expected of them in their own gardens, with the greater care and attention that could be bestowed upon them there. Mr. Armstrong and Mr. van Barneveld, who conducted the party through their respective establishments, answered countless questions, and cut hundreds of blooms for their enthusiastic guests.

So ended a busy month, and the rose lovers are now settled down at home, full of enthusiasm, to work among their own roses and to study catalogues in preparation for the winter's planting.

—Walter S. Merrill.

TREE STAKING

Before the winter comes is a good time to restake and retie young trees and large growing shrubs. The stake should always be placed on the leawards side of the stem, so the tree will lean against the stake and not away from the stake. Most stakes are set on the windward side so the tree leans away from the stake, which is entirely wrong. Besides setting the stakes on the leaward side the ends of the branches on the leaward side should be frequently nipped off, but do not cut the branch off. The branches on the windward side or toward the prevailing breezes should be allowed to grow longer as these heavier and longer branches help to hold the tree more erect. If you begin with a small tree and trim as directed, a stake is seldom necessary for the long branches to the windward and shortened branches to the leaward will keep the center stem erect.

A tree should carry every branch it bears from the ground up but keep them shortened off at the ends. The more leaves the greater the growth. When the tree is large enough to walk beneath its higher branches and it is to be a street tree or a shade tree in your garden, then and not until then should the lower branches be cut off. These many lower branches are practically short from the constant nipping back which has induced the more rapid growth of the main and central stem. It is a great mistake to allow a tree that is to become a shade tree to develop low down on the trunk a second strong stem.

In planting a tree be sure to investigate its matured size and so place it that when it is grown it will have sufficient room and be a credit to its home and surroundings. The important necessity is a well-prepared hole with good drainage, a good stake at least eight to ten feet out of the ground and of redwood 1½-inch by 1½-inch or 2-inch by 2-inch and pointed so it can be firmly set. The tyings should be changed once a year at least while the tree is young. Never use wire unless covered by a short piece of old hose. This is best used when the trees become larger. Most trees will be self-supporting after two or three years when the main stem is developed and the branches have been kept properly headed in.

—K. O. Sessions.

NOVEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held in the Floral Building in Balboa Park, Tuesday evening, November 18th, at 7:30. Miss K. O. Sessions has kindly consented to address the meeting and will talk about berried shrubs, illustrating with specimens.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

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EARLY PLANTING OF ROSES ADVISABLE

When this issue of the "California Garden" is in the mail it will be but a matter of weeks before the arrival of dormant roses from the large rose plant growers. With this thought in mind the very excellent article on rose planting contained in this issue was selected. Buy and plant your roses early. Not only will you obtain a better selection but the plants will be in better condition and will establish themselves more readily in your garden. Rose plants in good condition planted at the beginning of the planting season (that is as soon as the plants can be obtained in December usually) will produce a handsome crop of flowers in the early spring before plants pruned back in January are in bloom. The plants also will be more deeply rooted and better able to withstand the warm weather of late spring and summer. It is hard for many of we transplanted Iowans, Hoosiers, etc., to realize that winter, in Southern California, comes not at all. For fall in reality merges rapidly into spring and most of us have an urge to plant too late for the best results with roses.

—Editor.

FICUS OF BALBOA PARK

By C. I. Jerabek

Ficus is one of the groups of trees most cultivated. Some are grown for their edible fruits and others for ornamental purposes. It is the latter group I wish to mention here.

F. elastica (Indian Rubber Tree) the most widely known variety, is excellent for a spacious lawn or as a background for a tropical planting. It is a tree that sometimes grows to gigantic size, occasionally a hundred feet high, with wide spreading branches. One objection to this variety is that as the tree grows older the roots enlarge and appear on the surface, uplifting the surrounding vegetation. The leaves are rich green, oblong, shiny and leathery, nearly all coriaceous rubber leaves are enclosed in a rosy sheath which falls as the leaf opens. The fruit is globular about the size of a hazelnut, brownish with white spots. On the lawn south of Laurel Street near Sixth can be found two splendid trees of this species.

F. macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) generally grows to be a stately tree. The foliage of this variety resembles *F. elastica* except that the leaves are bigger and more tapering. The fruit is globular and ordinarily grows in clusters of three. Along the south and east side of the Pepper Grove can be located a row among the eucalyptus and also a very fine specimen on the edge of the canyon near the end of West Juniper Street.

In the same vicinity of this tree are a number of *F. nitida* (Indian Laurel) an upright tree with a roundish top. The curious thing about this tree is the many aerial roots, some of which hang down and wind themselves around the trunk like a giant rope.

F. ulmifolia (Elm Leaved) is a shrub growing about fifteen feet high, the leaves are very harsh like a piece of sandpaper. Fruit in one or two pairs comes in the leaf axil. Along the path north of Marston's Lookout is a dahlia garden, about seventy-five yards farther north on this same path to the right are four of these bushes.

F. Benjamin var. *comosa* (Tufted Fig) is a beautiful tree for mass planting, slender of trunk and graceful branches of medium size green shining leaves. There is an imposing one on each side of the main entrance to the Natural History Museum and several west of this same building.

F. utilis is an excellent specimen tree with large leaves frequently a foot long and six inches wide, fruit solitary or clustered. Northeast of the Botanical building are two trees of this kind and between them is another magnificent variety, *F. pandurata* (Banjo-Leaved) sometimes called the Majestic rubber tree on

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account of its enormous leaves. They are a dark green veined with creamy white.

F. religiosa (Sacred tree of the Hindoos) is one of the most noticeable features of Indian vegetation. A tree of this kind is planted near every Buddhist temple. The leaves are ovate with a long tapering tip (nearly three inches) and flexible stems. The fruit grows in pairs and is a deep purple color. North of the East Wing of the Art Gallery amongst the hydrangeas there is one growing.

Close to the northeast corner of the Roque Courts is a large *F. rubiginosa* (Rusty Leaved Fig) a medium sized tree with many spreading branches. The foliage is very dense, the leaves dull green above and bronzy underneath. The globular shaped fruit grows in pairs in the leaf axil and is a yellowish brown. The lower limbs will hang down and take root unless trimmed up. A most impressive feature of this tree is the many small aerial roots which hang from every twig.

In the pine grove near Sixth and Spruce Streets you may find two odd trees; one is called *F. Glomerata* (Cluster Fig). It generally grows very low in a roundish form. The foliage when young is a beautiful bronze, as it grows older becomes a bright green and is soft of texture. Usually there are from fifteen to thirty fruits the size of a pea clustered around the stems, of a pink color which gradually turns a light purple as they mature.

The other tree is an unknown variety to me. A low tree, bark and foliage smooth; leaves very thin, soft, three to seven inches long and two to three inches wide; dark green above and light green beneath, prominently veined, creamy-white, petiole an inch and a quarter long. Fruit when ripe is a bright scarlet, about an inch in diameter, pear-shaped, growing in pendulous clusters up to eighteen.

If the name of this ficus is known to any reader of this article it will be greatly appreciated by the writer if you will send it to the Editor of the California Garden.

FUCHSIAS

By Mrs. W. S. Thomas

The "Sunset" has been declared the official organ of the American Fuchsia Society, since it is the leading garden magazine of the west and from time to time articles of interest to Fuchsia enthusiasts will appear. Members of the Society may subscribe at the special rate of \$1.00 for 15 months.

Sidney Mitchell returned from a summer spent in Europe with enthusiastic reports of new varieties being developed by the Royal Horticultural Society at Wisloy. Since this Society does not sell stock he established connections with dealers to have a collection of

40 shipped very soon. Recently in New York an exhibit of fuchsias from the estate of Mrs. Vincent Astor won the Stuyvesant Fish cup at the Newport Flower Show as the best exhibit of a single flower.

At Berkeley, Mr. Salsbach, the Iris and Gladiola man, has loaned some land to the Fuchsia Society as experimental ground where cuttings will be grown of all available specimens. When these bloom they can then be classified by Miss Alice Eastwood, who is connected with California University and is also one of the twelve directors of this newest National Floral family in which Miss Sessions and the writer were also honored.

Mr. Dunkle, another Director, is planning a descent on Southern California soon, and as he is chairman of the membership committee, we wish to show him results, although as a whole, this has already been done, since there are now 115 members on the roll and a goodly number belong to our region.

At the last meeting, October 11, at Berkeley, an enthusiast, Dr. Davis, brought 20 plates so perfectly colored that the types were easily recognized. He expects to make plates of all varieties and will assist Miss Eastwood in collecting, naming, and distributing new kinds.

From a private source we learn that in the not very distant future Mr. Sidney B. Mitchell will visit San Diego, so we may be prepared to hear all there is to know about fuchsias.

We wrote the Society Secretary, Mrs. Little, asking if the beautiful specimen, *Pride of Exeter*, was usually single, as one of mine is showing some semi-double blooms. She answered that hers had always been single, had never heard of a variation but "you never can tell what young folks will do nowadays, and I will make inquiries."

Many of your Fuchsias now look terrible, they are just exhausted, and getting ready for their winter rest. It will soon be time to prune; then harden your heart and do it ruthlessly. You will be surprised at the new growth next spring. Do not cultivate; their roots are close to the surface. Give plenty of animal fertilizer and water in growing season and they will return you visible thanks.

FLOWER MEANINGS

Jasmine is most profusely cultivated in Italian gardens. The orientals manufacture pipes from its stems. The Hindoos, who use odoriferous flowers in their sacrifices, value it highly for this purpose. Jasmine is the emblem of amiability.

Snowdrop, symbolic of hope, consolation, friend in need, etc., has for its classic name, *galanthus*, signifying milk flower.

YOUR ROW OF SWEET PEAS

How to Arrange the Colors

If you look at a row of mixed Sweet Peas in which the colors are just jumbled together and compare the effect with a row of named varieties planted out in some definite color arrangement, the latter is by far more pleasing. There is now such a wide range of beautiful colors in the modern, or waved, type of Sweet Pea that it is possible to arrange them in many effective ways. A few general rules in harmonies and contrasts will, however, possibly help the reader to make out a color scheme with the varieties which are being grown.

Suppose a dozen kinds are required to constitute a continuous row. At least a dozen plants of each would be necessary to make a striking display, and these could be accommodated in a row from 12 to 15 feet long, by planting them in a double line. Look through your colors and put at the end some bold color, such as maroon or crimson, or a shade that is rather difficult to fix, into the middle of the row on account of its liability to clash with adjoining color, for instance, a carmine or a rather harsh tone of pink. A white variety placed next to any of these colors would act as a good contrast. Then a bright color, such as scarlet-cerise, scarlet or bright blue, would go well against the white. Continuing the row, a few harmonies of color can be worked in, followed by more contrasting colors, and ending with a bold tone.

Pink and Lavender

Pink and lavender shades associate well together. Pinks on white grounds look well planted near the pale lavender-blues. The cream-pinks, whether pale or deep shades, are very effective when planted near the rosy lavenders or the pure lavenders of the Powerscourt type. Pink and blue, the latter not deeper than the blue of Mrs. Tom Jones, are very nice together.

Cold and Warm Tones in Association

Cold tones, like lavender or mauve, require some warm tone near them to give a good effect to both. Lavenders can be associated with salmon-pinks in addition to the cream-pinks, and lavender and mauve look exceptionally well near orange-pink, orange or salmon, although these last named colors need some protection when the sun is very strong.

Mrs. A. Searles, a lovely shade of salmon-cerise that is quite sunproof, is an ideal decorative variety, and it gives a rich, warm tone in the row. It can be planted near white, cream, or any of the colder tones.

Picotee-edged varieties give a dainty touch, and there are now some lovely decorative varieties that are veined with color and have a wire edge on the petals. The flushed shades, more particularly the pink ones, are also very

pretty and can be used instead of the pure pinks or cream-pinks if desired.

Colors That Should Be Kept Apart

Lavender, mauve, and purple should never be planted next to red or cerise varieties. One color "kills" the other. Do not use too many dark colors together. They are better separated by some white, cream, or light shade. A harsh tone of pink should not be planted near a rich cream-pink or salmon-pink. The variety Pinkie would be very much out of place planted near the variety Magnet, and Idyl would not be nice near Mrs. Horace Wright, for Idyl is on a cream ground and Mrs. Horace Wright on a white ground.

An Ideal Color Scheme

Here is a good effect that could be obtained with a dozen popular kinds that are strong growers and all sunproof: Charity, crimson; Model, white; Chieftain, mauve; What Joy, cream; Magnet, salmon-pink; Powerscourt, lavender; Venus, pale cream-pink; Gleneagles, pale lavender-blue; Mrs. A. Searles, salmon-cerise; Blue Bell, mid-blue; Ivory Picture, ivory-cream; Grenadier, scarlet-cerise.—Popular Gardening.

SOME OF THE FALL FRUITS OF SAN DIEGO

By Fidella G. Woodcock

San Diego Natural History Museum

Casimiroa edulis—White Sapote. Highlands of Mexico and Central America.

Dovyalis caffra—"Kee Apple." Kaffir Plum. South Africa.

Feijoa sellowiana—Pineapple Guava. Southern Brazil and near countries.

Arbutus Unedo—Strawberry Tree. Ireland and Southern Europe.

Eugenia myrtifolia—Australian Brush Cherry.

Phoenix dactylifera—Date Palm. Northern Africa and Arabia.

Diosporos virginiana—Common American Persimmon.

Diosporos Kaki—Japanese Persimmon.

Psidium cattleianum—Strawberry Guava.

Psidium guajava—Common Red Guava. San Domingo.

Psidium lucidum—Lemon or Yellow Strawberry Guava.

Persea gratissima—Avocado. Alligator Pear. Mexico, West Indies and Guatemala.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The July, 1911 number of the California Garden is urgently needed to complete a file for the Science Museum, London, England. Copies of this issue will be greatly appreciated.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

LATH HOUSE MATTERS

By Alfred D. Robinson

I have just had a telephone from Mr. Osborn ordering me to prepare this article right away and get it in to the printers, as he was going to be absent from the city for two days, presumably hunting a warm spot, or was it a cool one, for it is eighty-five at eleven o'clock this morning of the thirtieth of October and has been over eighty for three days and that inside a lathhouse sprinkled with a reckless disregard of the cost of water. This warmth is finishing up the Tuberous Begonias which has a cheerful side as it is full time they went dormant. Never have I known this family to have so long and so good a season, six months of a blaze of color and some of the largest plants that grew over three feet high with several stems gave from fifty to one hundred really nice blooms, not counting the seed bearing singles. Then too we have ready to go in their place Cinerarias and Primulas, in fact, quite a number of these are already out and don't they hate this hot dry weather and our glorious sunshine? Before leaving the tuberous I would warn once more against letting these get absolutely dry. We are piling the pots on their side, being careful not to break off the top growth and we shall run a sprinkler over them once a week so long as it does not rain, and this brings me comfortably and naturally to the water question now seething in our midst but there is only one thing in this connection of which I feel certain and that is that too many folks are already saying entirely too much on the subject and I further am perfectly satisfied to leave the matter in the hands of our local press which has dealt with it most understandingly in its editorial columns commenting on experts and the other kind.

A reader of California Garden, saw my reference to the Morgan Soil Testing set and sent me a copy of an advertisement of it, and my wife knowing it would be superior as a plaything to any of the mechanical toys presented to my small son, got me one for my birthday and then proceeded to help me play with it. It is in a professional looking box of mahogany with a brass carrying handle and inside, Oh Boy, what a lot of treasures. Five bottles with pipette stoppers having colored liquids like the drug store windows used to display before they went into hardware and dry goods, a porcelain slab with a slanting surface in

which are three grooves enlarged at one end to half an egg shape which is divided across by a fence full of little holes and at the other a smaller plain half egg say a bantam size. In the lower division of the half hen product you put your sample of soil, then you squeeze into the upper half drop by drop colored booze which the soil drinks till full, and then with a glass rod (also in the box) you gently lead the oozing liquid down the channel into the bantams offering and compare the color with a chart, likewise furnished, and that gives you the low down on your soil. You can fill the three compartments at the same time and feed each a different color. Pee-wee golf is a washout compared to this. The complete outfit for the game with the latest rules, pars, birdies and eagles is to be had for \$10 from the LAMOTTE Chemical Co., of Baltimore, Maryland, but one Morgan should have the credit for originating the game.

A test of the soil in beds which have been watered throughout the year compared with similar soil unwatered, clearly shows that the watering materially increases the alkalinity, so we are applying a good sprinkling of alum, which we buy at the paint store at a few cents a pound. Further, we are continuing to treat with alum all water used on seedlings in flats and in repotting and are pleased with the result; the formula was in the September article. I feel urged to stress the fact that this use of alum tends towards acidity which Begonias and kindred plants like but which is not the thing for the majority of garden plants.

Almost submerged by the Civic Center and Dam turmoil, there is still the opening baby cry of prophecy about the winter rains, I know about as much as the rest, which is nothing, but I never could see the need of suppressing this form of amusement because it does not really affect the issue, it rains or it does not, in spite of prophecies by water, air or earth, and my mind goes back to the time when I lived in Orange County and we all took a guess at the rains up there. Our chief base for making a bet was the wind off the desert and if we did not have enough of those to spoil everybody's temper we said, "It will be dry," on the contrary if all the temper available was turned loose by electric winds laden with sand we consoled ourselves with the verdict, "There

will be plenty of rain." And now I am giving you my guess after two spells of the right unpleasantness in October and it is, "There will be water in the reservoirs and mud on the roads and the short sighted populace will cry, "Will it never stop raining."

I shall stop here because the ribbon in my Corona is worn out and so far no one has thought to send me a new one.

TREES

When the Eucalyptus grove between La Mesa and Spring Valley was given as a public park by Mr. Walter Lieber of La Jolla, on July 4th, 1930, the dedication ceremony was held. Mr. Geo. W. Marston read three very beautiful poems that are worthy of more frequent reading. The more trees we grow their beauty appeals to us the more and it is trees that our City of San Diego needs more of. We need beautiful, well grown trees and we can have them only by giving constant thought and attention to them.

For the streets—the number is limited that are really hardy and long lived and not a refuge for some pest. The Native Oak is superior for the country roads, set inside the property line and 100 feet apart. Some of the Eucalyptus may be set in the same way. Also the Carob, the Grevillea Robusta, Incense Cedar and Parkinsonia aculeata and for sections of deep and damp soils like Mission Valley the European Sycamore and the Lombardy Poplar will make large and handsome trees of long life and though both are deciduous they are bare but for a few weeks in the winter.

For our city streets some of the smaller growing trees are more satisfactory—such as *Acacia floribunda*, *Hakea laurifolia*, *Eucalyptus ficifolia* and *e. Sideroxylon Rosea*, *Pittosporum undulatum* and *P. rhomboidifolium*, *Parkinsonia* or *Palo Verde* and *Ligustrum Japonicum*, which is one of the best and it is the least known, can be set out if fair size, stands trimming well and is always green and clean looking. *Melaleuca leucadendron*, another interesting tree that is not known nor used.

K. O. Sessions.

NEW MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS FOR NOVEMBER

Mrs. A. F. Jones, Piedmont, Calif.
Mrs. C. E. Paulding, Arroyo Grande, Calif.
Charles J. Lovell, Pasadena, Calif.
Walter M. Hunter, Fairfield, Calif.
W. Hess, La Jolla.
Mrs. C. W. Varney, Ocean Beach.
L. H. Fewkes, Ocean Beach.
Mrs. F. A. Markley, San Ysidro.
Grace Kimberly, San Diego.

THE SELECTION AND PLANTING OF ROSES

By J. H. Barneveld

Roses are my hobby as well as my line of endeavor; and with the hope that my observations and ideas may be helpful to some members and readers I submit them as they tumble out, perhaps not in finished form, but with the assurance that experience has proven them adaptable in many parts of California. I feel also that the money expended on roses in the garden brings a greater return in flowers than the same amount of cash and labor applied to any other branch of horticulture and desire to suggest their care in such a way as to increase their value and use as garden subjects.

Planning the Garden

It has been my experience that the planting of six or more bushes of one variety or color gives sufficient similar roses for a real bouquet or decoration, whereas a lesser number means a mixture of colors that is not as satisfactory; therefore in planning the garden I suggest grouping the bushes as to color or variety. The average housewife usually wants her bridge luncheon or party to be carried out in distinctive color, or to have certain predominating hues to match the various rooms of the home, and the above method will make this readily possible. Six plants of a kind is about the minimum worth considering.

To keep a bank of color in a rose bed some care must be used in the selection of bushes with reference to the average height they will attain when grown. For an oblong or square bed a border of polyantha (ever-blooming baby roses) may be employed. The next row, a short hybrid-tea such as Shot Silk or Marion Cran clear around the square, or one similar variety on each of the four sides; and the following row Los Angeles or Rose Marie, or again four varieties as stated. Depending upon the size of the bed for the number of rows, we continue planting toward the center, using Hadley or Mrs. Lovell Swisher; then Dame Edith Helen or Cuba farther in until we come to the center row. This should be either tree roses or some tall, erect grower. In this way one later views a fine bank of flowers and not just a lot of branches with a few roses on top.

If you cannot put in such an extensive planting take care at least to place the shorter and more lateral-growing bushes to the front always and the taller to the rear.

Too many persons are afraid to plant their roses closely for fear of stunting them, but beds arranged in 2½-foot rows with the bushes staggered 2½ feet apart in the rows will give excellent results. The plants shade each other better, bloom more freely, and with moderate feeding grow larger. Such beds have a better color value in the garden, lend themselves to

the use of narrower beds, are easy to cultivate and make the flowers available for cutting without undue trampling on the beds.

Preparing Beds and Planting

In the actual preparation of the bed there are many good methods to be followed. The first, simplest and least expensive, yet most certain of excellent results is that learned from the Indians by the Pilgrim Fathers—fertilize the individual bush at time of planting just as they did the grains of corn with their fish when drilling them in the soil!

Dig 18-inch holes about 15 inches deep, fill the bottom with a cone of rotted manure 7 or 8 inches high, and cover this with soil to a cone shape 4 or 5 inches higher. It is now ready to receive the rose bush, which should be so placed that the top of the root system is 3 or 4 inches under the surface—3 in heavy soil and 4 or even more in sandy soil. The roots of the dormant plant should be spaced nearly equally around the cone by separating them with the fingers and pulling in the fine loose, dry dirt with the other hand until all are covered. Then tramp good and tight with an old pick handle or similar stick until the hole is filled and packed. Make a basin around the bush, fill with water two or three times until sure that all settlement of earth has taken place, and the plant is not too deep; if it is down too far pull up to the right elevation and settle again by tramping tightly when the soil is again dry enough. Don't forget that you can't pack with mud; and remember that there must be no air pockets.

Another way, more expensive but producing an easier bed to care for, is to prepare the entire plot. Dig out the ground and put in new soil and fertilize—a marvelous plan if one is able to do it.

A very satisfactory method that follows general farming practices is to apply a heavy dressing of manure and work it in well considerably in advance of planting time, turning the soil over to a good depth. Aerate it at the same time by leaving it in large lumps exposed to the weather as long as possible.

Planting beans or other leguminous crops and turning them under has led to marvelous results, the soil responding in a remarkable manner—clays, adobe and sand alike—to the mixing in of the fertilizer and bean straw. This breaks up heavy soils and helps to retain the moisture.

This last method to be mentioned here is an innovation traceable to Mr. Robinson of Point Loma and found in several places about San Diego. This is the growing of roses in small redwood boxes, square or many-sided, on top of or buried in the ground. It has a distinct value in facilitating an easy change of

soil but as a nurseryman, forced to use boxes a great deal in handling stock, I must say that I should prefer working doubly hard with the soil. There isn't a soil I know of that I wouldn't rather drain of excess water or build up with fertilizer than have to work with redwood boards. It is better to put up a fight like Mr. E. P. Thom did and as a finality have the whole garden in condition than to continually move boxes about. It is not a system to recommend to the average garden because it necessitates a careful watching of water and a greater plant knowledge to carry it on successfully as some of its exponents are doing.

Picking Your Stock

Experience has clearly shown that first-quality 2-year-old budded roses are the best and that they have no more stamina than they need to withstand the heat, cold and drouth to which the average plant is subjected. Own-root roses, poor roses and culls do not pay for the time and space they occupy, not to mention the money thrown away for them. Among own-root roses are a very few successful exceptions, namely own-root climbers such as Paul's Scarlet and the like and a few of the hybrid-perpetuals which do well and are the equal of some root stocks.

Ragged Robin has proven itself the premier of all the understocks and it still stands as champion, defending its crown every year against new stocks. The past year Howard & Smith had many thousand roses budded on other stocks for trials to determine whether any were superior to Ragged Robin, and again it showed itself supreme. Some stocks are used for forcing roses and good results have been attained but I have yet to see better all-round satisfaction than is given year after year by Ragged Robin roots.

One of Ragged Robin's main advantages is that properly de-eyed cuttings do not sucker (send up shoots of the root stock) after budding and the later planting in the garden of the finished plant. That in itself insures better bushes, none of the sap going into false growth but all of it providing for foliage and bloom in the garden.

Don't leave too much twiggy growth on the plants you are setting out. Cut down to good, strong eyes on main stems and let their length and number of stems be controlled by the growing ability of the variety. Dame Edith Helen, Red Radiance and the like do not want drastic cutting back. They can support a large bush and will resent not being given the chance. Some of the slower-growing varieties and those having finely-branched items will do better with more severe treatment. You should be able to judge this by examination of the bush as you hold it before planting. Common sense

and a knowledge of the usual weather to expect after your planting is of much more value to you than a lot of rules you couldn't follow because they wouldn't vary enough to suit location or climate. Watch the size of the wood, the habit of growth (upright or bushy) and the number of branches it now has and head it back for battle accordingly.

Don't be deceived by huge dormant plants and demand three large branches 18 inches high as a No. 1 bush. Many of those huge branches are pithy and apt to shrivel in wind and sun whereas harder and riper small wood of a good length will make a splendid plant and come into bloom much faster. Besides that a bush should be cut back to less than 18 inches before planting and many of the new hybrid-teas do not make heavy wood even though good growers. Pencil-size wood and some small wood to draw the sap to immediate leaf growth are good things to keep in mind.

Too much has been written and ruled by indoor growers for the outdoor gardens. Follow outdoor methods as you learn their value in your own beds, not forgetting that we ourselves are a part of the same scheme that makes plants grow and thrive and can easily see and care for their wants with but little trouble on our part—simply a bit of observation.—California Rosarian.

FOR ROCKERIES

Rooted in soil pockets between rocks and spreading in mats covered with bright flowers phlox diffusa of the Pacific Coast is a most delightful subject for rockery culture. This flower is the western counterpart of the eastern phlox subulata, commonly called moss pink, and indeed, if the Pacific Coast had been settled first, this phlox would undoubtedly have filled the place now occupied by the eastern plant.

The western species is regarded by some as superior to its eastern counterpart in that it makes a neater appearance in the rockery and has a longer season of bloom. Subulata is usually through for the season when the spring burst of bloom is over, but in the moist climate of the Pacific Northwest diffusa blooms off and on through the summer.

This delightful dwarf phlox is a native of the Cascade Mountains of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia and the Sierras of California, where it occurs in nature's own rockeries at high elevations. This neglected flower in recent years has been rescued from obscurity and its fine colors and general adaptation to rockery culture demonstrated. In its color range are included lavender, lilac, pink, rose purple and white.—Christian Science Monitor.

WILD ANIMAL LIFE A FOREST NECESSITY

By Major Geo. B. Bowers

The scientists directing the care and conservation of our national forests have repeatedly issued warnings against the unnecessary destruction of the wild animal life therein, but the general public has given them little consideration. They state that wild animals are as necessary to healthy forest growth as the sun and rain. Moreover, it is asserted that wild animal life of the forest should be of various kinds. There should be insect and seed-eating creatures such as the quail. The forest floor should home chipmunks and gophers. The streams should be filled with fishes and frogs. There should be lizards, too, including the horned toad, the ant-eater of the Southwest.

Birds, both tree and ground, must be maintained in the forests to eat insects that feed upon the bark, leaves and fruit. One type is not enough; in fact, many are necessary to eat the various kinds of insects. The woodpecker searches the limbs and trunk; the chickadee, the twigs; and the kinglets and warblers, the leaves.

Wild burrowing animals are valuable as natural cultivators of the soil, thereby aiding forest growth. Without such cultivation the germination of seed and the growth of young plants would be difficult if not impossible. Ground-burrowers aid in water conservation. The falling rain, instead of flowing away over the forest floor into the streams, drains into the burrows to be conserved in the less compact earth below.

For the continued existence of wild animal life in our forests no less than three conditions must be maintained.

Forest wild animals must have safe breeding places adapted to their special needs. The woodpecker is an example. This bird cannot exist permanently where there are no dead and rotting trees in which to nest and to obtain food.

Many wild creatures require temporary refuges while foraging for food when pressed by their enemies. Hence brush piles, hollow logs and clumps of undergrowth are necessary for the continued existence of such animals.

Wild animals of the forests require a constant food supply suited to their own particular needs, otherwise they become extinct or migrate.

To maintain these three necessary natural conditions, three influences must be curbed:

First, there is the hunter who kills for sport or for the market.

Second, forest fires kindled through the carelessness of hunters, smokers and campers, and deliberately by ignorant cattlemen, believing thereby to increase pasturage, and others who

afterward seek employment as fire-fighters. Fire destroys the animals as well as the food supply.

Third, grazing by domestic animals. Sheep, goats and cattle grazing in the forests trample nests of ground birds and their hiding places. They destroy the burrows of ground-inhabiting creatures, too. Few wild animals can compete successfully with the domestic.

Forests without wild animal life lose much of their recreational value. Whenever I go into a forest I hope to be thrilled by the sight of a squirrel in a tree-top, the noisy flight of a quail, or by a scurrying lizard. A half-concealed squirrel in the tree-top thrills vastly more than fifty in the park begging for peanuts.

IN THE HERBACEOUS BORDER

The herbaceous border in the English garden is recognized as the producer of flowers at all times when it is possible to have flowers out-of-doors. There is no need to have a dull moment in the herbaceous border from early spring until late autumn if transplanting is faithfully carried out every third year. This is necessary in order to preserve the constitutional strength of the plants.

When the work is being done the border should be dug to the depth of two feet and farmyard manure should be added at the rate of 100 pounds per 10 square yards. In transplanting it will be necessary to reduce the size of some of the roots, which soon become unwieldy. In doing this work only the outer portions should be retained. These being younger are possessed of a greater amount of vitality. The work should be undertaken as near to the middle of the month as possible, when the growth of the current season will have died down. As soon as it has been completed, a mulch of littery farmyard manure should be sprinkled over the surface of the soil as a protection against frost.

Those who may be forming a new herbaceous border should prepare the ground in a similar manner to that which I have suggested above. Wherever possible, the land should face due south so that the plants may receive the maximum amount of benefit from the sun. When planting, care must be taken to make the roots firm, and the crown or apex of each root must be set level with the surface of the soil. In selecting subjects for the herbaceous border I would commend phloxes, delphiniums, Michaelmas daisies, erigerons, lupins, Oriental poppies, thalictrums and irises. All these have been the object of close attention on the part of the hybridiser and their beauty is unsurpassed.—Christian Science Monitor.

MORE ABOUT FISH

A writer on fish lately said that the age of fish could be told by counting the rings on the scales. I doubted his statement but have been doing counting and must confess it appears to be true. The Physiologist also say that fish have no brains but they surely have some reasoning power somewhere in their body. When one throws food in the pool some usually will land on lily pads and after all the available beefsteak (in the form of Rolled Oats in my pools) has been devoured, those supposedly brainless fish will be seen swimming all around the leaves on which there is food. They will also seemingly peck at the edge of those leaves, and how do they know their dinner is there, above their heads—out of sight. Can they smell it? We have watched their performance many times, and are puzzled to find any answer.

Mrs. W. S. T.

ROSE OF JERICO

This is not really a rose at all, but a roller and tumbler plant growing on the deserts of Arabia and near Jerusalem. It is sometimes called the "Resurrection-plant," and is regarded with awe and reverence by natives, who sell it to travellers.

When the moisture all goes out, the plant becomes hard and dry. Then its delicate branches roll up ball-shape, its seed-pods close, it draws its small roots up from the sands and is ready to travel with the first wind. Away the Rose of Jerico goes, rolling and tumbling, looking for a nice, damp spot on which to rest and start life anew. Finally, a pool of water is reached. Here the plant stops and drinks it fill, unfurls its branches, sends down roots and shakes out its seed on the damp sand. Then the plant opens fresh leaves and buds and dons a soft green suit and settles down for another season.—C. D. B.

GERBERAS IN YOUR ROSE GARDEN

As to the query, where shall I put my Gerbera or Transvill Daisy plants, the answer comes back to plant them in your rose garden. The same general care is called for, sun or half sun, heavy watering at necessary intervals, and cultivation. The combination has been given a thorough trial and has proven a real success.

Intersect the roses and match their colors with the Gerbera, a red Gerbera by your red rose, a pink one by your pink rose, orange coral next to copper roses. Any rose can be matched or contrasted among the endless Hybrids, pink, rose, coral, yellow, red and orange. You will find them a charming addition to your garden picture as well as a source of supply of flowers for cutting throughout the year.

BARBARA C. APLIN.

SALUTE TO THE TREES

Many a tree is found in the wood
 And every tree for its use is good:
 Some for the strength of the gnarled root,
 Some for the sweetness of flower or fruit:
 Some for shelter against the storm,
 And some to keep the hearth-stone warm:
 Some for the roof and some for the beam,
 And some for a boat to breast the stream;
 In the wealth of the wood since the world be-
 gan

The trees have offered their gifts to man.

But the glory of trees is more than their gifts:
 'Tis a beautiful wonder of life that lifts,
 From a wrinkled seed in an earth bound clod,
 A column, an arch, in the temple of God,
 A pillar of power, a dome of delight!
 A shrine of song, and a joy of sight!
 Their roots are the nurses of rivers in birth:
 Their leaves are alive with the breath of Earth:
 They shelter the dwellings of man; and they
 bend

O'er his grave with the look of a loving friend.

Author Unknown.

THE GLORY OF THE TREES!

Oh, the beauty of the trees!
 How they gleam against the blue
 In a tracery of lace!
 And the sun with shining face
 Hangs his jewels glinting through;
 Bales of brown and bales of grey,
 Reaching boughs and fluted leaves,
 Lines of grace that move and sway,
 Shaded greens that flow away,
 In the texture that nature weaves,
 Like the tangled weed of seas,
 Oh, the beauty of the Trees!

Oh, the Glory of the trees!
 How they greet us in the Spring,
 With a wealth of bud and bloom
 With a laugh at winter's gloom!
 How they woo the birds to Song!
 What a shade in Summer's heat,
 What a flame and glow invests
 Like Sunrises in the west
 When the royal Autumn's feet
 Press her vineyards to their lees!
 Oh, the glory of the Trees!

Emma Playter Seabury.

DAISIES

The daisy has poetic thought in its name.
 The day's eye is the sun. Old English folk saw
 in the flower a tiny copy of the sun at which it
 gazes—the golden disk and out from it, all
 'round, the white rays. We speak of the daisy
 as one flower, but it is a whole community of
 them. Yellow center is made up of hundreds
 of little trumpet-shaped flowers close as pos-
 sible together.—C. D. B.

RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP



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San Diego

TO HIM WHO PLANTS A TREE

Who plants a tree is akin to God
 In this impatient age
 Where quick returns engage
 The fevered service of the crowd.
 In reverent wisdom he is bowed
 And hides his purpose in the clod.

The blessed man that plants a long-lived tree
 That shall grow nobly on
 When he is dead and gone,
 He seems to me to love his kind
 With true sincerity of mind,
 He seems to love his fellows yet to be.

Above his grave the sun shall flush and fade,
 The seasons come and go
 And storms shall drive and blow;
 But sun and rain that from his tomb
 Efface his name, renew the bloom
 And glory of the monument he made.

Author Unknown.

FLOWER MEANINGS

The heliotrope derives its name from two
 Greek words signifying the sun, and to turn,
 because it was supposed to continually fol-
 low the sun's course. Its florigraphical mean-
 ing is "devoted attachment."—C. D. B.

NOVEMBER WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

By Dean Blake

To many, November is the most enjoyable and invigorating month of the year. Damp, muggy weather is rarely experienced, dry, clear air being the rule. Warm weather is invariably accompanied by extremely low humidity, which makes the days of high temperature less oppressive. Frost sometimes occurs in the valleys back from the coast, where temperatures near the freezing point may be expected.

The normal rainfall for the month in the city is 0.76 inch, but the amounts vary greatly from year to year. Severe storms are unknown, and high winds rarely occur. Four days with rain is the average.

Sunshine is usually plentiful, and clear skies prevail for days at a time. The humidity is at its lowest ebb during the year. Altogether there is enough variation to make November a month of activity and zest, weather conditions being particularly favorable for out-of-doors occupations and recreations.

THE PANSY

(In German Folk it is called Little Stepmother) In days long ago, or so I have read,

A little old man and a woman were wed;
Two daughters had she, and two likewise had he,

And it seems the whole outfit could never agree.

Five chairs had this couple, and quite all alone,
She sat upon two, like a queen on a throne.

On a chair at each side she placed her own kids,
All perked up and sassy like two katyids,
That left but one chair for daddy's two gals,

But they sat there contented, like good little pals.

And there in their midst, with his feet in a tub,
Sat the queer little, poor little, henpecked old hub.

Now just take a pansy, examine with care,

Count each of its bonnie bright petals a chair;

The pistil and stamens hidden deeply inside

Form the little man at the feet of his bride.

C. M. WILLIAMS.

Friendly honeysuckle grows more alive and alert as sun goes down and night comes. Fresh flowers open after sun-down. Their slender vases are filled to the brim with perfume which is an invitation to moths and night birds. The cup of flower is so slender and deep that few insects can rifle it, so even the older blossoms have saved sweetness for the night feasters. Neglected blossoms remain open on the morrow and bid for butterfly's attention.

C. D. B.

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and unusual plants for the
lath house or the Cactus
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THE HIGH-TONED

Rare orchids sometimes bring as high as from \$1000 to \$3200 per plant, while ordinary ones are never cheap. Some costly varieties flower but once in three or four years. The cheaper sorts furnish most flowers and usually bloom yearly.

The reason for high price is apparent when one considers the dangers, risks and toil of orchid-collecting. They are natives of the tropics and grow in the most unhealthy parts of fever-breeding lands. The hunters must wade through mud and muck for perhaps days. But the discovery of a new sort is only a starter of difficulties. The plant must be secured, packed and transported through all kinds of country to a shipping place. The healthy plants are fixed with copper wire on sticks across boxes and must be kept damp.

Even when a shipment finally reaches port, one can never be sure the treasure is intact. Imagine "two survivors out of a 27,000 shipment!"

Ordinary wild varieties are to be found in this country.

OLD SEEDS

Many seeds germinate best after they have become old. The beautiful Matilija Poppy, growing wild in California, to a height of six

(Turn to Next Page, Please)

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of California Garden, published monthly at Point Loma, California, October, 1930.
State of California, County of San Diego, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared John Bakkers, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the California Garden, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma, Calif.

Editor, S. B. Osborn, Box 323, San Diego, Cal.
Business Manager, John Bakkers, P. O. Box 323, San Diego, Cal.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) San Diego Floral Association, Point Loma, Cal., Pres. M. A. Greer, 2972 First Street, San Diego, Cal.; Sec. Miss Winnifred Sinclair, 3335 Goldsmith St., San Diego, Cal. There is no capital stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has not reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

JOHN BAKKERS,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of October, 1930.

CLAUDE STOUT,
Notary Public.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

or eight feet, bears seed which should be at least four years old before planting.

Nature has a special plan. She coats or covers these seeds with a glutinous substance that forms an almost impervious surface. The average seed, if washed around in mountain streams or exposed to fire, would be killed, but not the Matilija seed. It is simply prepared

for germination. Fresh seed must be coaxed with special treatment. Sometimes this is done by dipping in lime-soda solution, or shaking seed in coal-oil, soap and sand mixture.

EARTH-MOTHER

Natives in the coast of Africa regard the mangrove-tree as the mother of the earth, because of its reclaiming land from the sea.

Some varieties of this tree allow their seed actually to germinate before leaving the parent tree. The fruit, resembling a large inverted berry, contains one seed, and, when mature, is about one and a half feet long. From the lower end of this fruit grows a long root, sometimes attaining a length of two feet before the fruit drops from the tree. When the root-end of this fruit sticks in the mud, the upper part is ready to begin feeding the upper leaves which are about to sprout. Thus another tree is started. Had not the seed germinated before leaving the parent tree, it would probably have rotted in the mud and water. C. D. B.

"SHEEP" PLANTS

Strange and animal-like plants are the New Zealand Raoulia. They grow in compact masses on semi-barren hillsides and appear startlingly like sheep. The story goes that it is not uncommon for shepherds to approach them with prodding staff, believing them to be lazy or ill animals.

Certain Australian mistletoe imitates to a "t" the leaves of the plant on which it is a parasite. Only a skilled naturalist can make the distinction.

Desert cacti in order to store up food for their own uses during long-continued droughts, mimic grey pebbles and sands, in order to pass unnoticed.

Mexico raises a leafless parasite which grows on a leafless cactus.



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